# Gazette of the United States
AND
# EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 80 of Vol. V.] SATURDAY, March 15, 1794. [Whole No. 538.]


## PRICE CURRENT.

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 15, 1794.

| | Dlls. Cts. | Dlls. Cts. |
|---|---|---|
| ANCHORS pr. lb. | 7 | 10 |
| Allum, Engliſh, pr. cwt. | 4 33 | |
| Ditto, Roch pr. lb. | | 11 |
| Aſhes, pot, per ton, | | 120 |
| ——Pearl, | 134 | 140 7 |
| Arrack pr. gall. | 1 33 | 1 16 |
| Brandy, common, | 100 | 120 |
| ——Coniac | 145 | 140 |
| Braziletto, pr. ton. | | 50 |
| Bricks, pr. M. | 4 | 7 |
| Bread, ſhip, pr. cwt. | | 3 33 |
| Ditto, pilot | | 5 33 |
| Ditto, ſmall water, per keg | 40 | 50 |
| Beer, American, in bottles, pr. doz. bottles included, | | 1 74 |
| Ditto pr. barrel, | | 6 |
| Boards Cedar pr. M feet, | | 20 |
| ——New England | 10 | 14 |
| ——Oak | 14 | 16 |
| ——Merchantable pine | 20 | 24 |
| ——Sap, do. | | 10 67 |
| ——Mahogany, per foot | | 10 |
| The above are the ſhallop prices, for the yard price, add 1 dollar 33 cents per 1000. | | |
| Briminſtone in rolls, pr. cwt. | | 3 |
| Beef, Boſton, per barrel | | 10 11 |
| —— Country ditto | 9 | 10 |
| ——Freſh, per cwt. | 3 33 | 4 67 |
| Butter pr. lb. | | 24 |
| ——in kegs | 15 | 18 |
| Candles, Sperm. pr. lb. | | 48 |
| ——Wax | 53 | 56 |
| ——Myrtle Wax | | 18 |
| ——Mould, tallow | | 18 |
| ——Dipped | | 15 |
| Cheeſe, Engliſh, pr. lb. | | 25 |
| —— Country | | 12 |
| Chocolate | 16 | 18 |
| Cinnamon | 40 | 67 |
| Cloves | | 1 67 |
| Cocoa pr. cwt. | 10 | 11 |
| Coffee pr. lb. | 16 | 18 |
| Coal pr. buſhel | 24 | 33 |
| Copperas pr. cwt. | | 2 |
| Cordage, American, per cwt. | 9 | 10 37 |
| Cotton pr. lb. | 27 | 32 |
| Currants | | |
| Duck, Ruſſia, pr. piece | | 14 |
| ——Ravens | | 11 |
| Dutch ſail duck, | 18 | 20 |
| Feathers pr. lb. | | 50 |
| Flax ditto | 11 | 12 |
| Flaxſeed pr. buſh. | 80 | 90 |
| Flour, Superfine pr. barrel | | 6 67 |
| ——Common, | | 6 |
| ——Bur middlings, beſt | | 5 67 |
| ——Meal, Indian | | 2 50 |
| ——ditto Rye, | | 2 67 |
| ——Ship-ſtuff pr. cwt. | 1 40 | 2 |
| Fuſtic pr. ton, | | 20 |
| Gin, Holland, pr. caſe, | | 4 33 |
| Do. pr. gall. | 88 | 90 |
| Glue, pr. cwt. | 20 | 21 33 |
| Ginger, white race, per lb. | | 12 |
| Ditto, common | | |
| Ditto, ground pr. lb. | | 10 |
| Ginſeng, | 20 | 24 |
| Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. caſk, | 5 | |
| Ditto, fine glazed | | 4 |
| Grain, Wheat pr. buſh | 100 | 1 10 |
| ——Rye | | 70 |
| ——Oats | | 35 |
| ——Indian corn | | 56 |
| ——Barley | 1 | 1 10 |
| ——Beſt ſhelled pr. lb. | | 7 |
| ——Buckwheat, per buſh. | | 40 |
| Hemp, imported, pr. ton, | 160 | 150 |
| American, pr. lb. | 8 | 7 |
| Herrings, pr. bbl. | | 3 |
| Hides, raw pr. lb. | 9 | |
| Hops | | 13 |
| Hogſhead hoops, pr. M. | | 15 |
| Indigo, French per lb. | | 1 67 |
| ——Carolina | 1 | 1 80 |
| Irons, ſad pr. ton, | | 133 33 |
| Iron, Caſtings pr. cwt. | 8 | 4 |
| ——Bar pr. ton, | | 82 66 |
| ——Pig | | 25 |
| ——Sheet | | 173 33 |
| ——Nail rods | | 100 33 |
| Junk, pr. cwt. | 4 | 5 |
| Lard, hogs pr. lb. | | 12 |
| Lead, in pigs pr. cwt. | 5 33 | 5 67 |
| ——in bars | | 7 |
| ——white | 10 | 10 67 |
| ——red | 6 40 | 6 67 |
| Leather, ſoal, pr. lb. | 17 | 20 |
| Lignum vitæ pr. ton, | | 7 |
| Logwood | | 30 |
| Mace pr. lb. | | 11 |
| Mackarel, beſt pr. bbl. | | 9 |
| ——ſecond quality | | 4 |
| Madder, beſt pr. lb. | 16 | 20 |
| Marble, wrought, pr. foot, | 1 33 | 2 67 |
| Maſt ſpars ditto | 33 | |
| Molaſſes pr. gall. | 47 | 56 |
| Muſtard per. lb. | | 87 |
| ——ſloar, in bottles, pr. doz. | | 1 20 |
| Nails, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. pr. lb. | | 10 |
| Nutmegs pr. lb. | 7 | 8 |
| Oil, Linſeed, pr. gall. | | 55 |
| ——Olive | | 87 |
| Oil, Ditto pr caſe | | 50 |
| ——Sweet, beſt, in flaſks, pr. box | | 10 5 |
| ——Ditto baſkets, 12 bottles | | 12 |
| ——Spermaceti pr. gall. | | 48 |
| ——Train per barrel | | 10 51 |
| ——Whale | 25 | 33 |
| Porter pr. caſk, | | 5 33 |
| ——London, pr. doz. | | 1 60 |
| ——American ditto bot. incl. | | 1 81 |
| Pitch, pr. bbl. | 1 73 | 2 |
| Pork, Burlington, per barrel, | | 15 |
| ——Lower county | | 12 |
| ——Carolina | | 10 |
| Peas, Albany pr. buſhel | | 1 |
| Pepper, pr. lb. | | 40 |
| Pimento | | 18 |
| Raiſins, beſt, pr. keg | | 9 |
| Ditto pr. jar | | 4 |
| Ditto pr. box | | 3 33 |
| Rice pr. cwt. | | 3 |
| Roſin pr. barrel | | 2 78 |
| Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon | | 1 33 |
| ——Antigua | | 1 10 |
| ——Windward | | 86 |
| ——Barbadoes | | 87 |
| ——Country, N. E. | 80 | |
| Salt petre, pr. cwt. | 14 33 | |
| Saſſafras pr. ton | 6 | 8 |
| Shot ditto | 140 | 141 |
| Steel, German pr. lb. | | 9 |
| ——Engliſh, bliſtered, pr. cwt. | | 10 |
| ——American pr. ton | | 133 33 |
| ——Crowley's pr. faggot | | 10 67 |
| Snake root pr. lb. | 20 | 42 |
| Soap, Brown per lb. | | 9 |
| ——White | | 12 |
| ——Caſtile | | 18 |
| Starch | | 7 |
| Snuff pr. doz. bot. | 4 | 5 60 |
| Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb. | | 48 |
| Sailcloth, Engliſh, No. 1, pr. yard, | | 40 |
| ——Boſton, No. I. ditto | | 36 |
| ——No. II. | | 35 |
| Sugar Lump, pr. lb | | 21 |
| ——Loaf, ſingle refined | | 22 |
| ——Ditto, double do. | | 33 |
| ——Havannah, white | 12 | 14 |
| ——Ditto, brown, | 10 | 11 |
| ——Muſcovado, pr. cwt. | 9 | 12 |
| Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon | | 27 |
| Salt, Allum pr. buſhel | | 80 |
| ——Liverpool | | 100 |
| ——Cadiz | | 80 |
| ——Liſbon | | 80 |
| Shipbuild. W. O. frames p. ton, | | 20 |
| Ditto Live Oak, | | 22 |
| Ditto red cedar, per foot | 37 | 45 |
| Shingles, 18 inch. per M. | 3 33 | 3 67 |
| Ditto 2 feet, | 6 50 | 6 |
| Ditto 3 feet, dreſſed, | 13 | 15 |
| Staves, Pipe pr. 1000 | | 32 |
| ——White Oak hogſhead, | | 20 33 |
| ——Red Oak do. | | 19 50 |
| ——Leogan | | 21 33 |
| ——Barrel | | 16 |
| ——Heading | | 25 33 |
| Skins, Otter, beſt pr. piece | | 4 67 |
| ——Minks | 20 | 40 |
| ——Fox, grey | 40 | 80 |
| ——Ditto red | | 1 20 |
| ——Martins | 24 | 1 |
| ——Fiſhers | 33 | 67 |
| ——Bears | | 3 |
| ——Racoons | 27 | 60 |
| ——Muſk-rats | 11 | 20 |
| ——Beaver, pr. lb. | 67 | 1 33 |
| ——Deer, in hair | 20 | 30 |
| Tar, N. Jerſey, 24 gal. p. bbl. | | 1 |
| ——Carolina, 32 gall. | | 2 |
| Turpentine pr. bbl. | | 2 |
| Tobacco, J. River, beſt 100lb. | | 4 33 |
| ——inferior | | 3 33 |
| ——old | | 4 67 |
| ——Rappahannock | | 3 33 |
| ——Coloured Maryland, | 5 33 | 8 |
| ——Dark, | | 2 40 |
| ——Long-leaf | | 2 40 |
| ——Eaſtern-ſhore | 2 | 2 23 |
| ——Carolina, new | 2 7 | 3 |
| ——old, | | 3 33 |
| Tea, Hyſon pr. lb. | 1 | 1 28 |
| ——Hyſon ſkin, | 95 | 60 |
| ——Souchong, | 90 | 93 |
| ——Congo, | 50 | 50 |
| ——Bohea, | 40 | 36 |
| Tallow, refined, per lb. | | 9 |
| Tin pr. box, | 12 33 | 13 67 |
| Verdigreaſe pr. lb. | | 60 |
| Vermillion, do. | 1 33 | 1 67 |
| Varniſh, per gallon | 33 | 37 |
| Wax, Bees pr. lb. | 25 | 27 |
| Whale-bone, long pr. lb. | 13 | 30 |
| Wine, Madeira, pr. pipe, | 176 | 226 |
| ——Liſbon | 120 | 126 |
| ——Teneriffe, pr. gallon | | 67 |
| ——Fayal | | 52 |
| ——Port pr. pipe | 113 33 | |
| ——Ditto in bottles, pr. doz. | | 4 |
| ——Claret | 4 | 6 |
| ——Sherry pr. gall. | 90 | 1 20 |
| ——Malaga | 80 | 80 |

### COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| On London, at 30 days, per £. 100 ſterl. | 466 ⅔ |
| —— at 60 days | 463 ⅓ |
| —— at 90 days | 461 ⅓ |
| Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder, | 42 |
| —— 90 days, | 40 |
| Government bills, drawn at 10 days ſight, at 42c per guilder. | |


## For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
*ANDROMACHE,*
(an American bottom)
*John Moore,* Maſter;

Is a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to

*Wharton & Lewis.*

Feb. 22, 1794. dtf

## For Sale,

*The American Brig*
TRITON,

BURTHEN 700 barrels, with her tackle and apparel as ſhe came from ſea, She is a ſtaunch veſſel, not two years old, and may be put to ſea immediately. For terms apply to

*GARDINER & OLDEN,*
Arch Street wharf,

*Who have for ſale,*

Pork, Lard, and Hams as uſual, a quantity of Bacon, Bees Wax, and a few caſks Timothy Seed—alſo

Pig and Bar Iron, and Iron caſtings, in any form executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

March 14. *dtoct

## *For Boſton,*

*The Brig*
DOLPHIN,

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Maſter:

WILL Sail in about eight days; for freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board at Hodge's Wharf, betwen Arch and Race-Streets, or

*RUMFORD & ABIJAH DAWES.*

3d Mon. 14, 1794. dow.

## *For Charleſton,*

*(South Carolina.)*

THE BRIG
NANCY,

ANDREW GWIN, *Maſter.*

TO ſail on Tueſday the 18th inſt. has good accommodations for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to

*GEORGE MEADE.*

March 14. d3t.

## For Amſterdam,

The new faſt-ſailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
*ADRIANA,*
K. Fitzpatrick, Maſter.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to

*THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.*

N. B. Paſſengers will be landed in England if required.

March 6, 1794. dtf

## Loſt at the Theatre,

Laſt Wedneſday evening,
*A Miniature Picture*

Of a Gentleman, ſet in gold. Whoever will deliver the ſame at No. 112. Spruce ſtreet ſhall receive a generous reward.

March 14. 4t

## In the Name of the French Republic.

EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commiſſions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.

Philadelphia, Ventoſe 16th, ſecond year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. JH. FAUCHET.

The Editors of newſpapers within the United States, are requeſted to republiſh the foregoing notice. 4


FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATE

Mr. FENNO,

I am one of thoſe peaceable characters that ſeldom attend public meetings; but as one of my Neighbours told me that the Meeting of Tueſday evening laſt at Mr. M'Shane's was of the utmoſt importance to every claſs of citizens, I conſented to go with him.

The buſineſs of the meeting was opened by a little gentleman who after a torrent of declamation, brought forward a ſtring of reſolutions which he had previouſly prepared for the purpoſe.

In the courſe of his arguments he juſtly reprobated the conduct of the Britiſh Government for ſupporting its cruiſers in illegal depredations upon the commerce of all Neutral Nations, but more particularly upon that of America—he then ſtuted with a great flow of language, the propriety and the abſolute neceſſity for this country meeting Britain with ſome kind of Retaliation and that in a way which he conſidered to be the leaſt hoſtile.

This was ſir, to recommend to Congreſs either by way of Reſolution or memorial, to make diſcriminating duties upon the manufactures of ſuch countries as have no commercial Treaties with the United States, and the duties ariſing therefrom to be appropriated as a Fund for repaying ſuch Merchants as may have ſuffered ſpoliation from the detention or ſeizures of Britiſh cruiſers. This he ſuppoſed no man could object to, and I confeſs I thought it very comforting doctrine, but I was not altogether ſatisfied of the Fact, having experienced in the courſe of my buſineſs, that additional duties upon ſuch goods as we could neither manufacture or do without, muſt, in all ſuch caſes be paid by the conſumer or perſon who wants them.

I keep a Store of what is called Ironmongery, two thirds of which is of Britiſh manufacture, conſiſting of locks, hinges, ſaws, planes, gimblets, hammers and a great variety of other articles, few of which can be made here, and none ſuitable for this market can be made in any part of Europe but England; if ſo, we muſt import them from that country, and if we muſt have them the whole duties fall on the purchaſers in this country.

If the duties amount to a prohibition, I muſt ſhut up ſhop and purſue ſome other buſineſs—willing however to examine this queſtion a little farther, I called upon my neighbour who ſells Broad Cloths, Velvets, Velverets, Corduroys, Jeans, Fuſtians &c. &c. and on enquiry found his prices were conſiderably advanced, viz. Broadcloth from 35 to 46ſ. pr. yd. which he aſſured me was partly owing to exiſting duties, and equally ſo to the expectation that Congreſs would adopt Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions. He told me he occaſionally had French cloths, but the Britiſh were generally preferred by his cuſtomers; and with regard to Velvets, &c. no part of the world could ſupply them on ſuch good terms both as to price and credit as Mancheſter in England; but ſays he Congreſs may add to their Duties, I ſhall add *then* to the price, and the people of America, muſt pay the whole.

If theſe are facts, and they really ſtrike my mind as ſuch, whence are the duties to ariſe, from which a fund is to be appropriated to compenſate the loſſes of our Merchants? is every man that builds a houſe to pay the additional duties on locks, hinges, &c &c. and every man that wants a coat, and every Farmer or Mechanick that requires implements or tools to pay high prices to compenſate the Merchant? for ſurely the little gentleman wont aſſert that we can make thoſe articles in ſufficient quantities for the United States, and if we muſt have them, ſo long muſt we employ the Britiſh Manufacturers, pay the Tax ourſelves and be laughed at into the Bargain.

I hope Sir, I have not tranſgreſſed too much on the ſpace allotted in your paper to better writers—if my brother ſhop-keepers and indeed people in general, would think more for themſelves, they never would be the dupes of

BUSY POLITICIANS.

## Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Copy of a lettter received yeſterday morning from an officer in Lord Howe's fleet, dated Torbay, Dec. 14, 1793.

"We arrived here on Wedneſday laſt, after an unſeccesſful cruize, the object of which, (as was reported), was to intercept the French Weſt India convoy. They, however have thought propr to go to America, and in all probability will remain there, as neither life nor property appear ſecure in France. On the morning of 18th November, we fell in with a French ſquadron, conſiſting of ſeven ſail of the line, two frigatas, two brigs and a ſchooner. They were within two leagues of us before they diſcovered their miſtake.

Lord Howe made a signal for several ships to give chace; which they did, and came up so fast, that before 2 o'clock, two of our ships began to fire: but whether from their superior judgment, or our wilful stupidity, I know not, but on the morning of the 19th no: a French ship was to be seen. It was the general opinion that we could capture every one of them. So sanguine were we in our expectations, and at the same time so confident of success, that calculations were made of the prize money which should fall to each man, but these hopes entirely vanished with the return of light. Never was such apparent discontent seen, as in the morning when the French fleet had to clear off."

The troops left at Guernsey with the Earl of Moira, are mostly sick, The expedition is certainly frustrated for the present. Whether or not it will ever be returned, is another question.

## THE DUKE OF YORK's ARMY.

General orders of his royal highness the commander in Chief.

Head quarters, Tournay, Dec. 13, 1793.

His royal highness the commander in chief cannot suffer the troops to go into winter quarters without expressing to them, previous to their separation, the sense he entertains of the intrepidity, patience, and perseverance they have displayed, so much to their own honor and his satisfaction, in the course of the campaign.

His royal highness desires the officers and men will accept his warmest acknowledgements, and be assured their meritorious exertions have made an impression on his mind that never will be effaced.—He is persuaded that the good conduct of the troops in quarters will equal their gallantry in the field.—His royal highness desires the officers will explain to their men the good consequences which must naturally ensue from their conciliating, by their good behaviour, the affection of our Allies, the subjects of his Imperial Majesty; and his royal highness is perfectly assured, that every officer, feeling the importance of this object, will take every opportunity of giving it the weight it so justly deserves, both by precept and example.

His royal highness orders, that all the troops under his command pay proper respect to the *Host*, and all other religious processions. He directs that all sentinels carry their arms when any religious procession is passing; and demands the attention of all officers, but particularly those on duty, to prevent impropriety being committed on these occasions.

His royal highness is confident, that the troops under his command will ever bear in mind, that, though we differ in some of the ceremonies of religion, we unite with our gallant Allies, and it is our glory to do so, in every sentiment of devotion to our Creator, and attachment and loyalty to sovereigns.

Every regiment of the line on the Irish Establishment is to consist of 1,200 men, two Lieutenant Colonels, two Majors, and two additional Captains.

*For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.*

MR. FENNO,

As a friend to the Old Soldiers, you are requested to give our thoughts and complaints to our fellow-citizens especially to members of Congress.

Learning by your Gazette, that another petition is now before Congress for the payment of the *New Emission Bills*, our hope of speedily receiving our due, is revived. We took these bills in payment for part of the time we served in the army, and were told they would be as good as *Gold* and *Silver*, as the individual States solemnly promised to pay them, and also to make it *certain*, the United States in Congress insured the payment of them, and pledged their sacred faith and honor to pay the interest annually until the bills were paid. But as the war was so expensive, Congress could not raise money to pay every demand as it became due, we patiently waited until the war ended, but still we were told, there was not money to pay us. When the new government began to talk about paying the public debts, we expected these bills which were secured by a *double* promise, would be the first paid.—It is painful to say, what has been our disapointment—Our bills are not paid—New-York, with true faith and honor, paid her bills in silver, years ago, and we suppose other States may have done as well; but we never depended on any State for payment, but on *Congress*, under whose authority we served—whose sacred promise we relied on—and to *Congress*, we now now look up for speedy justice. If the faith of Congress is not as good as that of New-York, the world is turned upside down, and stands on the little end!—But, will soon fall!

We have seen, with sorrow, great debts paid—millions funded, and the interest paid—and State debts assumed—and our bills, the price of our sweat and blood, remain, to this day, unpaid—not even the interest!—Altho' our demands are small, they are more necessary for us, than thousands to rich men. One hundred dollars, to an Old Soldier, is a great thing, and would sweeten the life of his whole family for a long time. Certainly, every good man in Congress will be our friend, and we hope they are now *all* good.

OLD SOLDIERS.

*For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.*

MR. FENNO,

A number of Citizens, wish to be informed, why the Mayor or Recorder of this city, has not agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, passed the 8th of March, 1792, been required by a vote of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Councilmen; to issue a writ, directing a new election, to be held to supply the vacancies occasioned by the death of Messrs. Jacob R. Howel, Jacob Schriner, and John Wood, and the resignation of Mr. James Abercrombie, of the Common-Council.

It may be remarked, that conformably to the Act of incorporation; a general election for Council men, will not take place before the second Tuesday in April, 1795, till which time, a period of 13 or 14 months; (if the vacancies are not previously supplied,) our representation will be incomplete.

It is well known, that those members of the Common-Council, who have died or resigned, were useful active members of that body:—And it is certainly proper that an opportunity should be given to the citizens, of supplying their places by men, equally respectable, and equally worthy of their confidence.

If it be said, that is scarcely worth while to call the citizens together, for the purpose of electing only four Councilmen;—I reply that four is *not* an inconsiderable number, particularly where the loss of four *such* men as have died or resigned, is to be supplied; and that besides, as it is not probable that more than four vacancies in 3 years time, will ever happen, and as the Legislature has thought proper to make special provision, for supplying vacancies, they must have had it in contemplation, that a new election should be had whenever such a number of vacancies should take place. The Legislature has expressly said, that the Common-Council should consist of 30 members, and have enacted that when the number shall fall short of that, there may be an election—and has the corporation a right to say otherwise? such a doctrine would indeed be a dangerous one.

I have been informed, that a difficulty has often arisen in collecting a quorum for the purpose of proceeding to business, to constitute which sixteen Common-Councilmen are necessary, with the Mayor or recorder, and 8 Aldermen:—This difficulty will not so often occur, if the representation be complete, and regard is had to the election of such men, as will attend closely to the duties of their appointment.

From the effect produced, we have reason to think, that the incorporation of the city, was a wise measure; the principles on which it was incorporated, were well considered, and generally approved, and the continuance of these good effects may be best secured by the preservation of these principles—and taking care that the number of representatives be sufficient, and the representation complete.

I trust that these considerations will have due weight with the members of the corporation; and that they will comply with the wish of a large number of their fellow citizens, in causing a new election to be had.

## PHILADELPHIA.

### PRICE OF STOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 per cents, | 16/9 | |
| 3 ditto, | 9/6 | |
| Deferred, | 10/ | |
| U. S. Bank, | 5 | per cent. adv. |

## CONGRESS.

*House of Representatives.*

January 30.

*In committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions.*

*Speech of Mr. Madison.*

[CONTINUED.]

4. It had been an objection to the resolutions, that they might deprive us of the aid of British capital and credit, which were necessary to the prosecution of our commerce.

Mr. M. did not admit either that the effect would happen, or that it would be ruinous to our commerce.

Unless Great Britain should, of her own choice, put a stop to the commercial intercourse with us, which for reasons before given would be so much more hurtful to herself than to this country, that it never could be presumed; the resolutions would operate only by abridging some of our importations, and by varying the channels of others, Her capital, as far as requisite here, might continue to be employed here.

On the general question concerning our dependence on British capital and credit, he observed that it could not be denied that more use was made of them at present, than was either necessary or beneficial. Credit when extended to consumers, as was the case throughout the southern states, was extremely injurious; as had been well explained by a member of Virginia (Mr. Nicholas,) and as he himself had equally witnessed. When confined to merchants, it might, within certain limits, be an advantage; but it was not only his own opinion, but that of better judges, that the credit given to our merchants, was at present excessive and injurious.

In order to form a very precise judgment on this subject, it would be necessary, he said, to calculate the amount of our own capital, and its proportion to the amount of our trade. This was a thing he supposed, which could not well be done. If he had concurred in the doctrine, of which so much had been heard both within and without doors, that a funded debt and banks of discount, were equivalent to active capital, he should have a ready answer to the difficulty. The paper of the two kinds, in the United States, cannot amount to less than one hundred millions of dollars; whilst the amount of our exports or our imports, does not exceed one fourth of that capital. It is true, a part of both the public and the bank stocks, is in foreign hands; but, with the most ample deductions on that account, the residue, if operating in any considerable degree, as active capital, would be a competent resource.

As he did not however view the doctrine in the particular light in which it had been painted; it would be more to his purpose, to observe, that there was certainly in this country a real mercantile capital to a very respectable amount;—that this was fast increasing with our increasing population and wealth;—that if the foreign capital of one country should be withdrawn, the vacancy would probably by degrees be occupied by that of other foreign nations; that if it should happen otherwise, there was reason to believe, that a restriction of our use of foreign credit, would be rather salutary than disadvantageous; that in fine, as long as we had twenty millions of dollars worth of produce, wanted by other nations; and were willing to take for it, twenty millions worth of what they wished to part with, he was under no apprehension that the means of effectuating an exchange, would not be found. Both merchants and capital would quickly be generated by such a state of things, if they did not previously exist.

5. It had been observed by several members, in allusion to the alledged proportion of British manufactures consumed by us to the entire mass of her manufactures, that Great Britain would never part with her navigation act, in order to avoid a loss of four per cent. in the demand for her manufactures.

To this objection he answered; that the comparison ought to be our consumption, not with the entire mass of her manufactures, but with the part entering into her foreign trade; and then the loss would not be four per cent. but, at least twenty per cent; that this would not be the only loss she would sustain, if she should be unwise enough to stop the intercourse between the United States and her dominions; that it had been already shewn, that when she apprehended a restrictive system on our part, she was willing to prevent it, by relaxing her restrictive system; that in times of war, when an adherence to that system would distress her, she frequently suspends her navigation act; that at this moment it is suspended in relation to the West-Indies; that there could be little doubt, if the temporary necessity, were likely to be made permanent by firm and judicious measures on our part, that the remedy for it would be made permanent also.

6. It was objected that the present was an improper time for such resolutions.

The principal reason given for this was, that the negociation between the secretary of state and the British minister here, was still depending. To shew that this reason was unsound, Mr. M. went into an historical view of what had passed in reference to commercial arrangements. He read the message of the President to the House of Representatives, on the 14th of February, 1791, acquainting them, that steps had been taken to ascertain the dispositions of the British court on the subject, and that there was no ground for favorable expectations. He stated, that in consequence of this communication, a committee was appointed, who reported that foreign vessels ought not to be allowed to bring into the United States any articles not of the produce or manufacture of the country to which they belong, and that an additional duty of twelve and an half cents ought to be laid on all distilled spirits, the production of any country or place from which vessels of the United States were not permitted to bring them; that it being very near the end of the session when this report was made, it was referred to the secretary of state, with an instruction to report to the next session an account of the foreign commercial regulations affecting the United States, with his opinion, &c. that at the next session, a letter was received from that officer, intimating that in the actual state of circumstances, the report would not be given in, unless called for by the House; that at the present session, the report now before the committee, was given in, without being called for; and was therefore a proof, that the circumstances which had caused the delay had vanished, and that at present there was nothing in train, according to the opinion of the secretary of state, which ought to restrain the Legislature from proceeding in the business.

In answer to suggestions, that the British minister had, in the correspondence with the secretary of state, lately communicated by the President, manifested a favorable disposition, which had not been improved—Mr. M. recurred to the passage which related to this point. He read from the first letter of Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Hammond, dated Nov. 29, 1791, a paragraph requesting Mr. H. "to say, whether he was authorized to conclude, or to negociate arrangements with us, which may fix the commerce between the two countries, on principles of reciprocal advantage?" To this request Mr. H. on the 30th of Nov. 1791, answered, "That the King was sincerely disposed to promote and facilitate the commercial intercourse between the two countries, and that he was authorized to communicate to this government, his majesty's readiness to enter into a negociation for establishing that intercourse upon principles of reciprocal benefit." On Dec. 6, he wrote to Mr. J. in order to prevent misapprehension, that although he was not yet empowered to CONCLUDE any definitive arrangement with respect to the commercial intercourse, he still meant it to be understood, that he was fully authorized to ENTER into a negociation for that purpose, &c. The reply of Mr. J. on the 13th of Dec. informed Mr. H. that he had laid his letters before the President, and was ready to receive a communication of his full powers, for entering into the negociation, &c. This was followed next day by a letter from Mr. H. stating, that he had no special commission to CONCLUDE any *definitive* arrangement upon the subject of commercial intercourse—but that he conceived himself fully competent to enter into a negociation, and the discussion of principles that might be the basis of such definitive arrangement—and that this opinion of his competency was founded on the instructions which were to regulate his personal conduct, and the general *plenipotentiary* character in which he had been sent, and received.

*(Speech to be continued.)*

## UNITED STATES.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica,)* January 19.

The ſtrong meaſure which the Britiſh government has found neceſſary to inforce againſt America, will place her in a ſituation highly inimical to the views of thoſe raſh partizans of the French mobocracy, whoſe intrigues have been ſo fatal to her real intereſt. For America to heſitate one moment in offering to join the league againſt the preſent rulers of France, would be a ſpecies of political infanity without example in the hiſtory of nations.

### *Longreſs of the United States.*

*Houſe of Repreſentatives*

Friday, March 14.

The bill from the Senate ſupplementary to the act providing for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States, was twice read.

The Preſident has approved the bill making appropriations for 1794.

The Senate has concurred the bill authorizing a loan of million.

It was moved to take up immediately that part of the reſolutions offered a few days ſince, which relates to empowering the Preſident to lay an embargo if he ſhould deem ſuch a meaſure neceſſary.—The motion was loſt, owing to the wiſh of a majority to purſue the ſubject of Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions and give them a deciſion.

The houſe then went into committee on thoſe reſolutions.

A long debate enſued—in which the reſolutions were oppoſed as being incompetent to the objects for which they were bro't forward—the preſent circumſtances of the country requiring meaſures of a more energetic complection. The reſolutions were ſupported on the principle of their intrinſic propriety, and as being auxiliary to any meaſures of a more deciſive nature, which it may be determined to adopt.

No deciſion on the merits of the diſcriminating principle in the ſecond reſolution, took place.

The dignity of the repreſentation of a free people was diſgraced at the cloſe of the debate, by a Clapping of Hands in the Gallery, at an expreſſion which fell from Mr. Parker.

Upon this a debate enſued on clearing the galleries: The motion for which, was carried almoſt unanimouſly.

Adjourned till Monday.

## PHILADELPHIA,
### MARCH 15.

A correſpondent obſerves that he is happy to learn that the deciſive conduct of the Repreſentatives of the people of the United States, in their *almoſt* unanimous vote for clearing the galleries yeſterday, receives the aprobation of every real friend to the Liberties, the dignity, and independence of this country, who is informed of the circumſtance.—Our correſpondent is well aſſured that the meaſure is approved of, very generally, by the citizens themſelves who were in the galleries, both above and below; for adds he, the indecorum is well known to have originated *in deſign* on the part of ſome particular perſons who had perſuadedt hemſelves to think ſo contemptibly of the guardians of our rights and privileges, as to ſuppoſe there was a majority who would countenance an inſult on the majeſty of the people.

A correſpondent aſks what right Oyſtermen have to diſturb the citizens with the ringing of bells in th- ſtreets; and if their thundering vociferations are not ſufficient to rouſe the inhabitant of a ſquare at any given diſtance in the ſame? Bells are neceſſary and proper for calling the attention of the people on certain occaſions, but if thus promiſcuouſly uſed will be deſtructive of the good ends for which their uſe was intended.

## By this Day's Mail.

*By late arrivals from the Weſt Indies at Baltimore, the Editor of the* Daily Advertiſer *printed there, received Engliſh papers to the firſt of January, from which the following articles are publiſhed by him.*

VIENNA, December 11.

We have accounts from Italy, that a ſquadron of 12 Britiſh and Spaniſh ſhips of war appeared before Tunis, and ſummoned the Bey to ſurrender to them the French convoy of merchantmen from the Levant, in the name of Louis XVII. the lawful King of France; but that the Bey's anſwer was in the Negative.

PARIS, December 25.

The re-capture of Toulon by the troops of the republic, on which the committee of public welfare made a report which had not appeared in print, when theſe accounts came away, excited ſurpriſe in the breaſts of the Sans Culottes, who when this intelligence was firſt announced, did not manifeſt thoſe uſual tokens of joy which they betray on all other occaſions, when ſome pretended or real ſucceſs is mentioned. It muſt no doubt, be a matter of regret to every true republican, that one of the fineſt ports in France is entirely deſtroyed—an arſenal, conſidered as one of the fineſt in Europe, conſumed by fire—and a navy, once powerful and reſpected, became the property of the allies, or a prey to the flames. The ariſtocrats of Toulon, who for the moſt part eſcaped, leave alſo to the vengeance of the republic a very inadequate quantity of blood to be ſhed by the axe of the guillotine. The number of 200 men ſaid to have been loſt when the troops of the republic atchieved this exploit, appears to ſome very erroneous and inaccurate; the report of the committee of public welfare will perhaps furniſh the curious public with better and more probable information.

LONDON, January 1.

Laſt night Mr. Sparrow the meſſenger arrived from Bruſſels, with diſpatches from Lord Elgin, ſtating that intelligence had been received there from Paris, of the fact of the French having regained Toulon—but that the retreat of the allies had been effected without any loſs, after they had deſtroyed the whole of the French fleet and the Arſenal.

IMPERIAL HEAD QUARTERS AT HAGUENAU, December 16.

Yeſterday and this day the French attacked the whole line of the Auſtrian army, under the command of Gen. Wurmſer, with undeſcribable fury, from Limbach as far as the banks of the Rhine. Although the loſs of the Auſtrians was not inconſiderable, yet it is very trifling indeed, if compared with that of the enemy, who left 200 dead on the field at the taking of one of their redoubts, without reckoning thoſe who were wounded or taken.

December 20.

The French try every day the greateſt efforts to break through the lines of gen. Wurmſer, which extend from Haguenau to Fort Louis, in which there are 24 redoubts with 200 pieces of cannon. The enemy's deſign is to raiſe the ſiege of Landau, which fortreſs is of the greateſt conſequence both to us & to themſelves. The 18th they ſtrained every nerve to gain that end; it was a moſt bloody and murderous day, and the chief attack was made at Fiſchbach. The duke of Brunſwick had before-hand reinforced gen. Wurmſer's army with ſix battallions of Pruſſians, and afterwards came and engaged himſelf in the combat. The French were entirely defeated and ſeveral thouſands of them cut to pieces. The victors who alſo ſuffered conſiderable loſs, took 20 pieces of cannon.

The garriſon of Landau muſt now ſurrender in a ſhort time. It made an unſucceſsful ſortie a few days ago, but it will now ſee that French Sans Culottes will never have it in their power to relieve that fortreſs.

The affair at Toulon was no otherwiſe unfortunate than from the loſs of gen. O'Hara. The object of the ſortie, viz. the deſtruction of the battery attacked, was accompliſhed, and but for the impetuoſity of the troops, would have been accompliſhed without loſs—Yet this affair ſeems ſtill to afford food for the malicious miſrepreſentations of the Jacobins.

In the affair of the 30th. captain Hill had not left gen. O'Hara more more than ten minutes, with a diſpatch to bring up the artillery men, before he returned and found the fort taken, and the general carried off.

An order has been iſſued from the admiralty, for ſeizing all French produce in American ſhips bound to any port in Europe; and alſo all American produce bound from the United States to any of the French Weſt-India iſlands.

*Authentic News from Martinico.*

Bridgetown, February 12.

We are happy to inform our readers that the fleet which ſailed from here on Monday the 3d inſt. under the command of Vice-Admiral ſir John Jarvis, arrived in Bay Marin on the 5th inſt. and that ſir Charles Grey landed with the troops early the next morning, and there was reaſon to believe Gen. Dundas made good his landing a few hours ſooner.

Sir C. Grey took poſt at La Reviere Salle before dark, without any other loſs than a ſergeant of the 9th regiment, who having juſt recovered of a fever, ſunk through fatigue.

Brigadier-General White, ſeparated from ſir Charles on the march, to take poſſeſſion of Ance d'Arlets, the Grand Ance, Fort Solomon and the heights which commanded Iſletaux Ramiers. Soon after the march of the army, Capt. Rogers having a ſquadron of frigates & tranſports with ſir C. Gordon's brigade ſailed for Caiſe Navire, with a view to operate on that ſide, and to awe Saint Pierre. By reports of Americans and deſerters, Rochambeau was employed, while our army was in motion, in exertions to perſuade mulattoes and negroes in the quarter of St. Anne to go into fort Bourbon.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, the admiral diſpatched the Nautilus ſloop of war with two ordnance tranſports and two victuallers for the ſupport of the troops under brigadier Gen. White, who after a very ſevere march and ſome attack of poſts, &c. arrived in the rear of Cape Solomon Battery and Cape Bourg, where the brigadier ſoon hoiſted the Britiſh flag, and meant to attack the poſts which intervened between Cape Solomon and Pidgeon Iſlands.

On the morning of the 8th inſt. Cape Solomon Battery and Cape Bourg, were taken without any loſs whatever. Brig. Gen. White, informs, that Sir C. Grey has arrived at Lametin, and the enemy had taken poſt oppoſite the Iſlet des Ramier, which the Brigadier intended to attack with his artillery.

The inhabitants of the quarter in which Bay Marin is, were coming in very faſt, and reported that La Trinetti was in poſſeſſion of Major-Gen. Dundas.

NEW-YORK, March 14.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated March 8.

"I am ſorry that I can only inform you of unwelcome news—that is, the rejection of the bill for fortifying the port of New-York.

"After a debate of ſix hours, moſt earneſtly, it was carried againſt us by a majority of thirteen.

"Conſtitutionalty was much the ſubject of conſideration: here we had the better; but an idea that Congreſs ought to attend to the buſineſs, and bear the expence, I believe, turned the ſcale. An infinity of verbage, however, was expended on the occaſion.

"Yeſterday, on the bill for treating with the Indian tribes, we had ſome very lengthy debates on conſtitutional ground, better managed than any one this ſeſſion. It was determined againſt the conſtitutionality."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals at this Port,

| | |
|---|---|
| Ship Congreſs, Loring, | Charleſton |
| Leeds Packet, Sinclair, | Havannah |
| Hibernia, Marſh, | Teneriffe |
| Snow Eſperance,———, | Liſbon |
| Srig Suſanna, Jenks, | St. Martins |
| Ranger, M'Cleland, | Liverpool |
| Fanny,———, | Weſt-Indies |
| Schr. Goddeſs of Liberty, Sanders | Gibraltar |

Capt. Sinclair, of the ſhip Leeds Packet, arrived yeſterday, in 19 days from the Havannah, informs us, that authentic information had arrived at the Havannah, a few days before he ſailed, that the Britiſh frigate Penelope & 9 ſail of the Jamaica homeward bound fleet, were loſt in a hurricane. One ſailor, belonging to the Penelope, ſaved himſelf by ſwiming on ſhore, and is now on board the Leeds Packet.

The ſchooner Preſident, Captain Pool, of and from Charleſton (S. C.) was captured by an Engliſh privateer, 13 days after ſhe ſailed, and carried into Antigua.

Capt. Waite, who came paſſenger in the brig Suſan, Capt. Jenks, from St. Martins, informs us, that his veſſel and cargo was condemned altho' American property—the pretext "That every kind of traffic between a neutral nation and any belligerent power, which was not allowed in the time of peace, betwixt ſuch ſtates is illicit." Durham and Davis, appeared in court as evidences. Theſe men are concerned in 3 privateers, which had taken 15 ſail of American veſſels, all in the ſame predicament.

BRIDGE-TOWN, February 8.

Yeſterday arrived his majeſty's Packet Sandwich, 30 days from Falmouth.

It is with infinite concern we inform our readers of the death of David Parry, Eſq. our late worthy Governor; he died during the laſt week in December, at Bath.

*From the New-York Daily Gazette.*

NEVER let a factious crew
Our deareſt hopes in life purſue
With ſuch a vengeful hand:
At length our all will be deſtroy'd,
Relations, friends, and all beſide
Such wars, will fill our land.

M.

*PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.*

ARRIVED

*Ship Hannibal, M'Keever, St. Marks, 16 days*
*Brig Houlbrook, Hughes, Cadiz, 50 days.*
*——Clariſſa, Price, Bermuda, 14*
*——Abigail, Wedman, Port au Paix.*
*Schooner Lovely Laſs,——Charleſton 18 days.*

*Capt. Hughes came out in company with 32 ſail of American veſſels—among them the ſhip Induſtry, Perry of this port, all under convoy of a Spaniſh 74.—The brig Lady Walterſtorf of Philadelphia, is arrived at Cadiz.*

*Capt. Price left at Bermuda—The Schooner Friendſhip, Patton, libelled. Sloop Sally, Heſs, cargo condemned. Sloop Polly, Smith, do. all of Philadelphia.—Capt. Patton's trial was to come on the day after Capt. Price ſailed.*


## NEW THEATRE.

*THIS EVENING,*
*March 15,*
Will be performed,
A COMEDY, called

**Every one has his Fault.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Lord Norland, | Mr. Whitlock. |
| Sir Robert Ramble, | Mr Chalmers. |
| Mr. Solus, | Mr. Morris |
| Mr. Harmony, | Mr. Bates. |
| Capt. Irwin, | Mr. Fennel |
| Mr. Placid, | Mr. Moreton |
| Hammond, | Mr. Green |
| Porter, | Mr. Warrell |
| Edward, | Mrs. Marſhall |
| Lady Eleanor Irwin, | Mrs. Whitlock |
| Mrs. Placid, | Mrs. Rowſon |
| Miſs. Spinſter, | Mrs. Bates |
| Miſs. Wooburn, | Mrs. Morris |

*The EPILOGUE by Mrs. Whitlock.*

To which will be added,
A COMIC OPERA—Called

**ROSINA.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Belville, | Mr. Marſhall |
| Capt. Belville, | Mr. Moreton |
| William, | Mr. Francis |
| Ruſtic, | Mr. Warrell |
| 1ſt. Iriſhman, | Mr. Green |
| 2d. Iriſhman, | Mr. Bliſſet |
| Roſina, | Mrs. Warrel |
| Dorcas, | Mrs. Bates |
| Phœbe, | Miſs. Broadhurſt |

With the Original Overture and accompaniments, compoſed by Shield.

*Books of the Songs to be had at the Theatre.*

The Scenes deſigned and executed by Mr. Milbourne.

*For ſale by Public Vendue,*
On TUESDAY Evening,
The 18th Inſt. at 7 o'clock, at the
MERCHANT'S COFFEE HOUSE,

*The American ſhip*
*ANDROMACHE,*

AS ſhe came from ſea, now lying at Vine ſtreet wharf. She is a ſtrong well built veſſel, 232 tons burthen, has made but three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence; inventory to be ſeen on board, and at the place of ſale.

*FOOTMAN & CO. Auctioneers.*
March 15. dst.

For Sale, or Charter,
*To the Weſt-Indies, or any Port within the United States;*
The Schooner

BETSEY,

DARIUS WOODWORTH, Maſter.

Will carry about 500 barrels, and now lies at Wharton and Graves' wharf. For terms apply to Capt. Woodworth on board, or to
*EMANUEL WALKER.*

If not Sold or Charted by *Thurſday*, ſhe will then take Freight for *Norfolk, Peterſburgh,* and *Richmond (Virginia)*; and Sail on the Sunday following.

March 15 4tſmw&f

A Good Compoſitor &
*Preſſman will meet with conſtant employ for ſix months, and one quarter dollar per token and thouſand.*

*Apply at No. 61, ſouth Second ſtreet.*
*March 15.* dat.

*For Sale by the Subscribers,*

MUSCOVADO Sugar in hhds. & bbsl.
Hyson and Souchong Teas.
Sherry Wines, of superior quality, in pipes and quarter casks.
Spanish Indigo.
Boston Beef, in barrels.
And a small invoice of Muslins.

NALBRO' & JOHN FRAZIER,
No. 164, South Front-street.
March 8. fmw4w

## Lost at the Theatre,

IN Chesnut Street, a handsome Shawl, commonly called Camels Hair; worked with colours. Whoever will return it to the Printer, shall receceive a handsome reward.
March 12, 1794. 3t.

## Writing

*ON SIGN-BOARDS, JAPANN'D PLATES, &c.*
Done in the most elegant manner, and after the first masters; likewise,

## Fire Buckets

Painted and finished at the shortest notice, by

*GEORGE RUTTER,*

In Norris's Court, back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut, Fourth and Fifth streets.
March 4. dtf

*TREASURY of PENNSYLVANIA,*
February 14, 1794.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Commonwealth, for monies borrowed of the Trustees of the Loan Office, established per act of the 4th of April, 1785, that the time is expired when the last payment should have been made, and every justifiable indulgence having been granted, That unless they come forward and pay off their respective balances on or before the first day of April next, precepts will issue against all delinquents without regard to persons or circumstances. All former and existing sheriffs, who have money in their hands belonging to said Office, are requested to bring it to me on or before the above period, otherwise I sh ll be under the disagreeable necessity of prosecuting them without distinction.

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER.

P. S. The Printers throughout the State are requested to insert the above in their papers for the information of their fellow-citizens. d

*TO BE SOLD,*
Agreeably to the last Will of DEBORAH MORRIS, deceased,

## The House N°. 245,

AND

## Lot of Ground

On which it stands, wherein JAMES BIDDLE now lives, on the north side of Market-street, near Sixth-street.

THE House being 18 feet 10 inches in Front on Market-street, and the Lot 117 feet deep. The whole will be sold subject to a ground rent of twelve pounds per annum, payable to the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and their successors forever. For terms apply to

SAMUEL COATES,
JONATHAN JONES,
ANTHONY W. MORRIS,
SAMUEL POWELL GRIFFITHS,
Surviving Executors of
Deborah Morris, dec'd.
March 1, 1794. *eop 3w

## Mordecai Lewis,

*Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—*
A few Bales of Russia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyson and Tonkay, ditto.
Holland Gin in Cases,
A Quantity of Brimstone,
With a Variety of other Goods.
Feb. 20. 3taw6w

WHEREAS an alias subpœna has issued out of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, at the suit of MARGARET EVANS, upon a petition preferred by the said MARGARET, praying for a Divorce from the bonds of Matrimony, entered into with ROBERT EVANS. This is to give notice to the said ROBERT, that he be and appear at the said Supreme Court, to be held at the City of Philadelphia on Monday the seventh day of April next, at the State-House in the said City, to answer the matters alledged in the said petition.

WM. CHAPMAN,
Sheriff of Bucks County.
March 5, 1794. *1aw4w
*To Robert Evans.*

## A Slitter of Iron

*WANTED.*

A MAN well skilled in rolling and slitting Iron into Sheets, may have good encouragement by calling on the Printer. *Feb.* 27. cop4t

☞ *This Gazette shall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subscription encreases daily—Advertising Favors are solicited—These constitute an essential Item in diminishing the Debit side of the Account.*

## Just Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amsterdam, and now landing on Walnut-street wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
*A few bales Holland Duck,*
*Ditto Osnaburgs,*
*Holland Sheeting,*
*Juniper Berries,*
*Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes.*
*Sheathing Paper,*
*Swedes Iron, square and flat bars,*
*Hair Ribband, No. 4.*
*Dutch Great Coats,*
*A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.*

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

*The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—should application be made within a few days; otherwise she will take freight for Amsterdam.*
March 1, 1794. d—tf

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut-Streets.

## George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES, for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.
December 30, dtf

## Excellent CLARET,

In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few cases Champaigne Wine;

*MADEIRA,*

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front-street.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

*JUST PUBLISHED,*
AND FOR SALE BY
M. Carey, No. 118, *High-street,*

## The PROMPTER;

*COMMENTARY on COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the best sense in the world.*

THIS little book is written in a stile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all classes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has passed thro three impressions in the eastern states, and many householders deem it so useful as to purchase a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.
February 4. dtf

## Just Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Petersburg in Russia,
And now landing at South-street Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN'S DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG'S BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY
*John Donnaldson,*
No. 22, Walnut-street.
March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

## War Department.

*January 30th* 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations.

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President
of the United States,
H. KNOX,
*Secretary of War.*

☞ The printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months.
January 30. d2m

## AVIS.

LE habitans infortunés de la Colonie Française de St. Domingue qui dans l'incendie du Cap sont venus chercher un asile dans les Etats Unis sont informés que la République leur accorde un passage pour France. Ils sont invités en conséquence a se préfenter a cet effet d'ici a huit jours chez les Consuls & agens de la République dans les différents Ports des Etats Unis.

A PHILADELPHIE, le 10 Ventos—l'an 2d de la République Française une & indivisible.
(28 Fevrier, 1794. *vieux stile*)

Le Ministre Plénipotentiare de la République Française.

JH. FAUCHET.

*The editors of newspapers in the United States are requested to insert the above notice in their paper.* 8.

*Just Imported,*
From London, Dublin, and Glasgow,
And now opening for sale,
By MATHEW CAREY,
*No.* 118, *Market-street,*
A Large and Valuable

## COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Register for 1792
European Magazine for the first six months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchester society, 3 vols.
Priestly on matter and spirit
on christianity
Disney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingville's ancient geography
D'Anoirs of Guy Joli
Memty, a collection of essays
Varieof Prussia's works
Calm observer—by Mackintosh
Russell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, superbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural history
Saugnier and Brisson's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagascar
Townsend's travels in Spain
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered
Smellie's translation of Buffon
Berwick's history of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
History of birds
Philips's history of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
History of France, in 3 vols.
Curiosities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's history of Hindostan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's description of Kentucky
Present state of Nova-Scotia
Present state of Hudson's Bay
Preston on masonry
Lavater on physiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's survey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnson
Necker on executive power
Kisses of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with superb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's history of American Indians
Benington on materialism and immaterialism
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's description of China
Murphy's translation of Tacitus
Godwin on political justice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's sketches of the history of man
Liberal opinions, or the history of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouse dictionary
Reveries of solitude
Smith's theory of moral sentiments
Stackhouse's history of the bible
Watson's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Wallis on the prevention of diseases
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Russia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's history of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of physic
Cleghorn's diseases of Minorca
Innes on the muscles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemistry
Armstrong on diseases of children
Quincy's dispensatory
Edinburgh dispensatory
Lewis's dispensatory
Ryan on the asthma
Robertson's treatise on fevers
Lee's botany,
Leake on the viscera
Leake on diseases of women
Nicholson's chemistry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digestion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diseases of heat
Monro on diseases of armies
Haller's physiology
Spalanzane's dissertations
London practice of physic
Bell's surgery
Chaptal's chemistry. d

*FOR SALE,*
By MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,

## An Essay on Slavery:

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on *morals, industry,* and the *peace of society.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust.*

PRICE 25 Cents.
February 15. dtf

## JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from several respectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he assures those who employ him, that their confidence shall not be misplaced;—but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the strictest attention to their best interest, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber, in *State-Street,* over Mr. *David Townsend,* Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and where Commission Busines of all kinds, will be transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on commission.

*** Cash paid for Salem, Providence, and Portsmouth BILLS.

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Business to transact at Boston; in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commission.*
Boston, Jan. 24, 1794. uw&ftf

## Fifty Dollars Reward.

ON the 31st of last month. the subscriber addressed a letter to Messrs. *Thomas Pearsall & Son,* merchants in New-York, and inclosed therein a bank note, No. 445, for twenty dollars; one ditto, No. 151, for thirty dollars; and one ditto, No. 3,866, for twenty dollars. —He also addressed a letter to Mr. *Gilbert Saltonstall,* merchant in New-York, inclosing a bank bill, No. 148, for fifty dollars, indorsed on the back thereof in these words—"Pay the within to Mr. *Gilbert Saltonstall—Eben. Huntington.*"—He also addressed a letter to Messrs. *White & Wardell,* merchants in New-York, and inclosed a bank bill for ten dollars, and a draft in favor of said *White & Wardell,* which letters were put in the Post-Office on said 31st January, to be forwarded to New-York: But by letters received from the Gentlemen to whom they were severally addressed, the money was robbed from each letter before delivery.

The Public are requested to endeavor a detection of the Villains who committed the above robbery. The bill indorsed, I think was a York bank bill, and some others, one or more was of the United States bank; remitted at Philadelphia. Any person discovering the Thief, and returning the Money, shall be entitled to fifty dollars reward.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, 14th Feb. 1794. 3w3taw

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

## *A Ground Plan*

OF THE

## City Philadelphia,

*AND ITS ENVIRONS:*
Taken from actual survey, by A. P. FOLIE, Geographer, from St. Domingo.

THIS Plan will be engraved on a plate 26 inches square; and it will contain an exact description of all the squares, streets and alleys in the City and Liberties. The situation of the several public buildings, such as the State-House, City-Hall, Seat of Congress, Churches, Meeting-Houses, Hospital, Library and Seminaries of Learning—of the several Banks, and of the Federal and State Offices, will be ascertained. The parts which are built on will be distinguished from those that are not. The courses of the rivulets between Delawate and Schuylkill, and as much of the Canal, intended to connect the navigation of those two waters, as lies within the compass of the draught, will be accurately delineated. It will also be ornamented by a view of the shipping in the harbor, and an elevation of Congress-Hall, and of the other public buildings that occupy the ground contiguous. In short, nothing will be omitted to render this useful and desirable work acceptable to an enlightened public, that is in the author's power: and it shall be compleated with the greatest possible dispatch, as soon as the generous encouragement of subscribers shall insure to the author such a sum as will be sufficient to defray expences.

A Pamphlet will be delivered with each Plan, which will contain an alphabetical list of the Subscribers names, and information concerning the police, population and present state of the city.

The price to subscribers will be Two Dollars and one third, to be paid at the time of delivering the Plans.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received at the principal Booksellers in this city—and the original Draft may be seen at B. DAVIES', No. 68, Market-street, at any time until it shall be put into the hands of the Engraver.
Feb. 28. m&thtf

## Dally's Hotel.

GIFFORD DALLY,

*Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-House of this City:—*

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a *HOTEL* in *Shippen-Street,* between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the House formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furnished himself with the best of LIQUORS, and will furnish a TABLE for Parties, with the best provisions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the shortest notice. From his long experience in this line of business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their company.
Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

*PHILADELPHIA:*
PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No. 3, South Fourth-Street.